# 1/10/78

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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Memo	Stu Eizenstat to Pres. Carter, 3 pp. re: personal notes	1/9/78	C
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FILE LOCATION			

Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of the Staff Sec.-Pres. Handwriting File 1/10/78 BOX 67

# RESTRICTION CODES

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   (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

# THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

# Tuesday - January 10, 1978

8:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

8:30 Admiral Stansfield Turner and Dr. Zbigniew (20 min.) Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

12:30 Lunch with Mrs. Rosalynn Carter - The Oval Office.



# THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WASHINGTON 20220

January 9, 1977

# MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Comments on Presidential Statement on National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life

To propose legislation early this year, it does appear essential to establish an interim Board of Directors prior to appointment of private sector members. But it is also essential to involve the labor and business leaders very intimately in any plans for improving the government's approach to productivity in the private sector. I suggest, therefore, that the interim Board consult closely with private sector leaders and that a serious effort be made to fill some of the private sector vacancies very quickly.

W. Michael Blumenthal

### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: January 3, 1978

**MEMORANDUM** 

FOR ACTION:

Bob Lipshutz concur Jim McIntyre attached Jim Gammill ottached FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson
Charles Schultze A C kg p km

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT:

Presidential Statement on National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 10:00 AM

DAY: Thursday

DATE: January 5, 1978

**ACTION REQUESTED:** 

\_x\_ Your comments

Other:

**STAFF RESPONSE:** 

\_\_\_ I concur.

\_ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

# PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

# Date: January 6, 1978 FOR ACTION: Secretary Blumenthal FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life

# YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 12:00 Noon

DAY: Monday

DATE: January 9, 1978

ACTION REQUESTED:X_Your comments	
Other:	
STAFF RESPONSE:	
I concur.	No comment
Please note other comments below:	

# PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
January 10, 1978

Stu Eizenstat Jim McIntyre

The attached was returned in the President's outbox. It is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

# Rick Hutcheson

cc: Jim Gammill

(Secs. Marshall, Kreps and Blumenthal have been given copies)

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY OF WORKING LIFE

# THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

		FOR STAFFING		
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		LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY		
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Г		WATSON	Staff Secretary	
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		JAGODA	VOORDE	
	X	GAMMILL	WARREN	

# WASHINGTON

1/10/78

Mr. President:

Lipshutz and Eizenstat concur with Marshall and Kreps. Stu recommends that you encourage Marshall and Kreps to work closely with his staff and OMB in preparing new legislation.

Secretary Blumenthal agrees that the interim Board is needed, in order to prepare legislation early this year, but stresses the need to involve business and labor leaders. He also urges that the private sector vacancies be filled quickly.

Jim Gammill reports that no action has been taken on any presidential appointments to the Board because his office has assumed that the Center will go out of business in September of 1978.

OMB comments that creating an interim Board is unecessary, as the five ex-officio members are presently empowered to act.

OMB also suggests that the Center should not be tasked with working out a legislative proposal on its own role -- as one option is that the Center may not have a role. While Labor and Commerce should be encouraged to continue to study the Center, some neutral group, such as the Reorganization Project, should develop a decision paper for the President on the Federal role in productivity, and the Center's part in that role.

Judgue, Eizenstat, Blumenthal\_

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

To Marshall, Kreps, Mi.

Wigner, Eizenstat, Blumenthal\_

Way inclination is to

Office of the secretary

Washington

To Marshall, Kreps, Mi.

Wigner, Eizenstat, Blumenthal\_

Wigner, Eizenstat,

DEC 2 9 1977

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

MAX MARSHALL Hay Marshall SECRETARY OF LABOR

JUANITA M. KREPS
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE Grand & A. Keps

SUBJECT:

Presidential Statement on National Center

for Productivity and Quality of Working Life

The Departments of Labor and Commerce have completed a study on the Federal role in U.S. productivity and quality of working life issues. A specific focus of this analysis is on the National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life and on the legislation creating it--Public Law 94-136. The study was undertaken in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget.

The Center was established in 1975 as an independent Federal agency to spearhead action to reverse a general decline over the past 10 years in the rate of U.S. productivity growth. The Center's current legislative authorization expires in September 1978.

The joint Commerce-Labor study details a number of problems with both Public Law 94-136 and with the National Center itself. These include:

- o ambiguities about the relationship between productivity and quality of working life and the emphasis to be given each;
- o the assignment of unrealistic responsibilities to the National Center without commensurate resources, thus creating expectations unlikely to be realized;

Electrostatic Copy Made for Preservation Purposes

- o a lack of specificity on the respective roles of the National Center and the line agencies, without a clear assignment of responsibility to each; and,
- o the establishment of the Board of Directors as an operational part of the National Center structure, an arrangement that has proven unworkable.

To assert leadership in dealing with these problems, the Administration should take prompt action to focus the Center's present activities.

To this end, we suggest that you empower the current five ex-officio members of the National Center Board of Directors (the other 22 Board vacancies have not yet been filled) to act as a special, interim Board, co-chaired by the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce. Other ex-officio members are the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and the Executive Director of the Center. Such a small group could begin work at once, without the inevitable delays that would occur if additional private sector Board members were to be appointed (FBI clearance, Senate confirmation, etc). We have attached a copy of a memorandum from the Solicitor of Labor indicating that this course of action is lawful.

In this connection, Under Secretary of Commerce, Sidney Harman, will be a valuable asset. He is internationally recognized as an expert in the field.

The interim Board will review the government's role with respect to productivity and quality of working life in order to suggest legislative changes in the Center's charter for transmittal to the Congress early in 1978. We do not recommend any change in the Center's funding for FY 1978 (\$2.9 million). Since labor and management will not be officially represented on the interim Board, Board members should consult with them informally regarding the Center's operations.

Please indicate if you agree with this recommendation.

Attachment

# MESSAGE RECEIPT FORM

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# THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

SAN 9 1978

JAN 9 1978

# MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Comments on Presidential Statement on National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life

To propose legislation early this year, it does appear essential to establish an interim Board of Directors prior to appointment of private sector members. But it is also essential to involve the labor and business leaders very intimately in any plans for improving the government's approach to productivity in the private sector. I suggest, therefore, that the interim Board consult closely with private sector leaders and that a serious effort be made to fill some of the private sector vacancies very quickly.

Mike

W. Michael Blumenthal

### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON January 7, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

RICK HUTCHESON

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT

SUBJECT:

Presidential Statement on

National Center for Productivity and

Quality of Working Life

I agree with the recommendation that you empower an interim board to recommend changes in the authorizing legislation for the NCPQWL. I recommend that you encourage Ray and Juanita to work closely with OMB and my staff in preparing any new legislation.

### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

6 January 1978

TO:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICK HUTCHESON

SUBJECT:

Summary of Memo Not Submitted,

and Staff Comments

Secretaries Marshall and Kreps sent you a memo on the National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life.

Labor, Commerce and OMB recently completed a study on the Federal role in US productivity, which focused on the Center. The Center was established in 1975 as an independent Federal agency to work to reverse the declining rate of US productivity growth. The Center's legislative authorization expires in September 1978.

The Commerce-Labor study detailed a number of problems relating to the Center, including: an unrealistic assignment of responsibilities to the Center without commensurate resources, and establishing an unworkable 27-member Board of Directors to lead the Center.

Kreps and Marshall recommend that you designate the current five ex-officio members of the Center's Board to act as a special, interim Board to assert leadership of the Center. Kreps and Marshall would be co-chairs of the interim Board; other ex-officio members are: the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and the Executive Director of the Center. (The other 22 Board vacancies have not yet been filled.)

The interim Board will review the government's role with respect to productivity, and suggest legislative changes in the Center's charter for transmittal to Congress in early 1978.

### OMB comments:

 Creating an interim Board is unnecessary, as the five exofficio members are presently empowered to act (per a Labor Department legal opinion). • The Center itself should not be tasked with working out a legislative proposal on its own role, as one option is that the Center may not have a role. Although the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce should be encouraged to continue to study the Center, some neutral group, such as the President's Reorganization Group, should review the recommendations of GAO, the Labor-Commerce Study, and develop for the President a decision paper on the Federal role in productivity and the Center's part in that role, with an early 1978 target date.

Jim Gammill reports that no action has been taken on any Presidential appointments to the Center's Board because the Presidential Personnel Office has assumed that the Center would go out of business on September 30, 1978.

<u>Lipshutz</u> concurs with Marshall and Kreps. <u>Eizenstat</u> had no comment.

approve Kreps-Marshall recommendation: that the current five ex-officio members of the Center's Board act as an interim Board to review the government's role with respect to productivity and the quality of working life, and suggest legislative changes in the Center's charter for transmittal to Congress in 1978.

approve OMB recommendation: that the President's Reorganization Project, or some other neutral group, develop for the President a decision memo on the Federal role in productivity and the Center's part in that role by early 1978.

other

# THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

FOR STAFFING FOR INFORMATION

FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

Date: December 9, 1977

FOR ACTION:

Stu Eizenstat Jack Watson ne by phone Jim McIntyre Charles Schultze ne by chunc Jim Fallows without results

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

**MEMORANDUM** 

# FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President Midge Costanza Landon Butler Jim Gammill adam

**SUBJECT:** 

Kreps memo re Presidential Statement on National Denter for Productivity and Quality of Working Life

# YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 12:00 Noon

DAY: Monday

DATE: December 12, 1977

**ACTION REQUESTED:** 

X\_\_ Your comments

Other:

**STAFF RESPONSE:** 

I concur.

No comment.

Please note other comments below:

# PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.



# OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MEMORANDUM TO:

RICK HUTCHESON

THROUGH:

BO CUTTER

FROM:

DENNIS O. GREEN

SUBJECT:

Presidential Statement on the National Center for Productivity and the Quality of Working Life

We would not advise the use of a Presidential statement as proposed by the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce:

- The authority by which the President can designate and empower certain ex-officio members to act as an interim Board of Directors of the National Center is very unclear.
- A public statement at this time could serve to emphasize negatives: a Board could have been appointed 10 months ago and the Center has shown very modest accomplishments since 1975. A public expression of Presidential concern for productivity would be far more effective when an Administration proposal on productivity is transmitted to the Congress.

Further, we continue to believe that the Center itself should not be tasked with working out legislative proposal on its own role--including its own charter--since clearly one of the options is that the Center may not have a role. However, we were encouraged when the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce, as the heads of departments with productivity responsibilities, agreed to evaluate the Center and make recommendations on its future. Their continued interest is extremely valuable and we recommend that the President encourage them, e.g. by long-hand note on the memo, to pursue their study--in their capacity as department heads rather than specifically designated members of an interim Board of Directors--to the recommendation stage in continued consultation with OMB. Certainly the views of the Center, the findings of the GAO evaluations, and the views of labor and management representatives should be considered and evaluated.

We concur with the suggested target for transmittal of legislation to the Congress in early 1978.

Dennis O. Green

Associate Director for Economics and Government

RAFT (-a))

# PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY OF WORKING LIFE

Despite an encouraging upturn in 1976, productivity in the private economy over the past 10 years has not grown as fast as it could or should. The average growth rate of 1.6 percent in this decade was exactly <a href="half">half</a> that of the two preceding decades. The growth rate decline has hampered the fight against inflation, has hurt us in the world marketplace, and has held back improvements in our standard of living.

In 1975, Congress enacted a law making productivity improvement an objective of national policy. To help implement this policy, it created a National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life as an independent agency in the executive branch.

Since then, the Center has helped us see the links between productivity and the quality of life for workers in American industry. The Center has begun to help labor and management see the value of working together to further their common interests.

I have asked Secretary of Commerce Kreps and Secretary of Labor Marshall to review the Center's activities and they have identified a number of areas requiring attention.

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Therefore, I am today appointing Secretaries Kreps and Marshall to co-chair an interim Board of Directors composed of the five ex-officio members of the Center's Board. Under Secretary of Commerce Sidney Harman, who has had extensive experience in this field, will help this group guide the activities and plan the future of the National Center, in close consultation with representatives of management and labor. Other members of the interim Board are the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and the Executive Director of the National Center. I expect to submit legislative recommendations to the Congress before the Center's authorization expires in 1978.

THE WILLE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: December 9, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Stu Eizenstat Jack Watson Jim McIntyre Charles Schultze Jim Fallows FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President Midge Costanza Landon Butler Jim Gammill

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Kreps memo re Presidential Statement on National

Denter for Productivity and Quality of Working Life

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 12:00 Noon

DAY: Monday

DATE: December 12, 1977

**ACTION REQUESTED:** 

X Your comments

Other:

**STAFF RESPONSE:** 

\_\_\_\_ I concur.

\_ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

See revised draft -Jamy Dorrith

# PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone, the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

# PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY OF WORKING LIFE

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Showth in the private economy over the past 10 years has

not some as fact as it could or should.

Deen unsatisfactory in relation to both the nation's needs,

and its capability. The average growth rate of 1.6 percent

in this decade was exactly half of that achieved during the

two preceding decades. The growth rate decline has adversely

affected the fight against inflation, has compromised U.S.

ability to compete successfully in world market, and has

held back

impeded further improvements in the country's standard of

living.

its many implications for the well-being of all Americans, 1975,

Congress enacted in 1975 a law establishing productivity

improvement an objective of national policy. As one means to help at implementing this policy, it also created a National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life as an independent agency in the executive branch.

helped call our attention to the fact that the productivity of American industry and the quality of life for these who

begun to assist labor and management to recognize their common their common interests.

interests and to develop ways of jointly furthering them.

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of Labor Marshall wave reviewed the Center's activities to date, and have identified a number of concerns requiring attention.

As a result of this review, I am today appointing

Secretaries Kreps and Marshall to co-chair an interim Board

of Directors composed of the five ex-officio members of the

Center's Board. Aided-by-Under Secretary of Commerce

Sidney Harman, who has had extensive experience in this plant with this group will guide the activities and develop future directions for the National Center, in close consultation with appropriate representatives of management and labor. Other members of the interim Board are the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and the Executive Director of the National Center. I expect to submit legislative recommendations to the Congress before the Center's authorization expires in 1978.

# ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RAY MARSHALL

SECRETARY OF LABOR

JUANTTA M. KREPS

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on National Center

for Productivity and Quality of Working Life

The Departments of Labor and Commerce have completed a study on the Federal role in U.S. productivity and quality of working life issues. A specific focus of this analysis is on the National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life and on the legislation creating it--Public Law 94-136. The study was undertaken in consultation with the Office of Management and Budget.

The Center was established in 1975 as an independent Federal agency to spearhead action to reverse a general decline over the past 10 years in the rate of U.S. productivity growth. The Center's current legislative authorization expires in September 1978.

The joint Commerce-Labor study details a number of problems with both Public Law 94-136 and with the National Center itself. These include:

- ambiguities about the relationship between productivity and quality of working life and the emphasis to be given each;
- the assignment of unrealistic responsibilities to the National Center without commensurate resources, thus creating expectations unlikely to be realized;
- a lack of specificity on the respective roles of the National Center and the line agencies, without a clear assignment of responsibility to each; and,
- the establishment of the Board of Directors as an operational part of the National Center structure, an arrangement that has proven unworkable.

To assert leadership in dealing with these problems, the Administration should take prompt action to focus the Center's present activities.

To this end, we suggest that you empower the current five ex-officio members of the National Center Board of Directors (the other 22 Board vacancies have not yet been filled) to act as a special, interim Board, co-chaired by the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce. Other ex-officio members are the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and the Executive Director of the Center. Such a small group could begin work at once, without the inevitable delays that would occur if additional private sector Board members were to be appointed (FBI clearance, Senate confirmation, etc.).

In this connection, Under Secretary of Commerce, Sidney Harman, will be a valuable asset. He is internationally recognized as an expert in the field.

The interim Board will review the government's role with respect to productivity and quality of working life in order to suggest legislative changes in the Center's charter for transmittal to the Congress early in 1978. We do not recommend any change in the Center's funding for FY 1978 (\$2.9 million). Since labor and management will not be officially represented on the interim Board, Board members should consult with them informally regarding the Center's operations.

If you agree with this recommendation, we have attached for your consideration, a statement detailing the course of action outlined above. The statement would not only set in motion a constructive mechanism for progress, but would also be a useful expression of your personal concern about this important national economic issue.

Attachment

DRAFT

# PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT ON NATIONAL CENTER FOR PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY OF WORKING LIFE

Despite an encouraging upturn in 1976, productivity growth in the private economy over the past 10 years has been unsatisfactory in relation to both the nation's needs and its capability. The average growth rate of 1.6 percent in this decade was exactly <a href="half">half</a> of that achieved during the two preceding decades. The growth rate decline has adversely affected the fight against inflation, has compromised U.S. ability to compete successfully in world markets and has impeded further improvements in the country's standard of living.

Recognizing the importance of the productivity issue and its many implications for the well-being of all Americans, Congress enacted in 1975 a law establishing productivity improvement as an objective of national policy. As one means of implementing this policy, it also created a National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life as an independent agency in the executive branch.

In the two years the Center has been operating, it has helped call our attention to the fact that the productivity of American industry and the quality of life for those who work in it are inextricably bound together. The Center has begun to assist labor and management to recognize their common interests and to develop ways of jointly furthering them.

At my request, Secretary of Commerce Kreps and Secretary of Labor Marshall have reviewed the Center's activities to date, and have identified a number of concerns requiring attention.

As a result of this review, I am today appointing

Secretaries Kreps and Marshall to co-chair an interim Board

of Directors composed of the five ex-officio members of the

Center's Board. Aided by Under Secretary of Commerce

Sidney Harman who has had extensive experience in this

area, this group will guide the activities and develop future

directions for the National Center in close consultation with

appropriate representatives of management and labor. Other

members of the interim Board are the Secretary of the Treasury,

the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service,

and the Executive Director of the National Center. I expect

to submit legislative recommendations to the Congress before

the Center's authorization expires in 1978.

WASHINGTON

Date: December 9, 1977

**MEMORANDUM** 

FOR ACTION:

Stu Eizenstat Jack Watson Jim McIntyre Charles Schultze Jim Fallows FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President Midge Costanza Landon Butler Jim Gammill

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Kreps memo re Presidential Statement on National

Denter for Productivity and Quality of Working Life

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 12:00 Noon

DAY: Monday

DATE: December 12, 1977

**ACTION REQUESTED:** 

X Your comments

Other:

Worker

**STAFF RESPONSE:** 

\_\_\_\_ | concur.

\_\_\_ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

Are they definitely committed to having the Center expire in Sept 78, or do they intend to osh for an extension.

They do

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

### THE WHITE HOUSE

### WASHINGTON

# 20 December 1977

MEMORANDUM TO ELSA A. PORTER

Assistant Secretary for Administration

Department of Commerce

FROM:

RICK HUTCHESON

SUBJECT:

Presidential Statement on National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life

Please see the attached OMB memo, which raises a legal question regarding the President's authority to do what is proposed by Secretaries Marshall and Kreps.

Would you please reexamine this issue in light of OMB's comments?

Also, it seems to me that the memo should spell out more specifically the consequences of the President's issuing such a statement -- is he not committing himself to extending the Center?

Thanks.

Attachments

# THE WHITE HOUSE

20 December 1977

MEMORANDUM TO PAUL JENSEN

Executive Secretary
Department of Labor

FROM:

RICK-HUTCHESON

SUBJECT:

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Thanks.

Attachment

### ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

marshall RAY MARSHALL Than

SECRETARY OF

JUANITA M. KREPS

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

SUBJECT:

Presidential Statement on National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life

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- ambiguities about the relationship between productivity and quality of working life and the emphasis to be given each;
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- the establishment of the Board of Directors as an operational part of the National Center structure, an arrangement that has proven unworkable.

To assert leadership in dealing with these problems, the Administration should take prompt action to focus the Center's present activities.

To this end, we suggest that you empower the current five ex-officio members of the National Center Board of Directors (the other 22 Board vacancies have not yet been filled) to act as a special, interim Board, co-chaired by the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce. Other ex-officio members are the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and the Executive Director of the Center. Such a small group could begin work at once, without the inevitable delays that would occur if additional private sector Board members were to be appointed (FBI clearance, Senate confirmation, etc.).

In this connection, Under Secretary of Commerce, Sidney Harman, will be a valuable asset. He is internationally recognized as an expert in the field.

The interim Board will review the government's role with respect to productivity and quality of working life in order to suggest legislative changes in the Center's charter for transmittal to the Congress early in 1978. We do not recommend any change in the Center's funding for FY 1978 (\$2.9 million). Since labor and management will not be officially represented on the interim Board, Board members should consult with them informally regarding the Center's operations.

If you agree with this recommendation, we have attached for your consideration, a statement detailing the course of action outlined above. The statement would not only set in motion a constructive mechanism for progress, but would also be a useful expression of your personal concern about this important national economic issue.

Attachment

# STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Despite an encouraging upturn in 1976, productivity in the private economy over the past 10 years has not grown as fast as it could or should. The average growth rate of 1.6 percent in this decade was exactly <a href="https://example.com/half">half</a> that of the two preceding decades. The growth rate decline has hampered the fight against inflation, has hurt us in the world marketplace, and has held back improvements in our standard of living.

In 1975, Congress enacted a law making productivity improvement an objective of national policy. To help implement this policy, it created a National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life as an independent agency in the executive branch.

Since then, the Center has helped us see the links between productivity and the quality of life for workers in American industry. The Center has begun to help labor and management see the value of working together to further their common interests.

I have asked Secretary of Commerce Kreps and Secretary of Labor Marshall to review the Center's activities and they have identified a number of areas requiring attention.

Therefore, I am today appointing Secretaries Kreps and Marshall to co-chair an interim Board of Directors composed of the five ex-officio members of the Center's Board. Under Secretary of Commerce Sidney Harman, who has had extensive experience in this field, will help this group guide the activities and plan the future of the National Center, in close consultation with representatives of management and labor. Other members of the interim Board are the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and the Executive Director of the National Center. I expect to submit legislative recommendations to the Congress before the Center's authorization expires in 1978.

# U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210



# INFORMATION

MV12/22/77

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE SECRETARY

FROM: CARIN ANN CLAUSS

Solicitor of Labor

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on National Center

for Productivity and Quality of Working

Life

You have asked whether the National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life can begin to carry out its statutory functions with its existing five statutorily designated directors, one of whom is the Executive Director.

It is our opinion that such activities would be lawful.

The Center was established pursuant to the National Productivity and Quality of Working Life Act of 1975, Public Law 94-136. The Act provides that the Center shall have a Board of Directors, to be comprised of not more than 27 members including the Secretaries of Treasury, Commerce and Labor and the Director of the FMCS. These four officials, along with the Executive Director of the Center, comprise the five existing directors of the Center.

It is our opinion that the Center can initiate activities with its existing five directors, pending appointment of the remaining directors. The five existing directors are given comparable authority with the other directors of the Center. That is, the statute does not appear to limit their ability to approve the activities of the Center as a result of their status as Government officials. Moreover, there is no quorum requirement in the Act, and thus there is nothing which prohibits five directors from functioning as the Board of Directors pending appointment of the additional directors. This can be contrasted with other statutes which contain explicit quorum provisions, like the Act which established the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics. (Public Law 94-444)

We would also note that the Executive Director of the Center is given specific grants of authority under the Act, including the authority to prescribe regulations and make payments deemed necessary under the Act.

Date: January 3, 1978

AD/EG /#9

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FOR INFORMATION:
The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson
Charles Schultze

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 10:00 AM

DAY: Thursday

DATE: January 5, 1978

**ACTION REQUESTED:** 

\_x\_ Your comments

Other:

**STAFF RESPONSE:** 

\_\_\_\_ I concur.

No comment.

Please note other comments below:

Date: January 3, 1978

**MEMORANDUM** 

FOR ACTION:
Bob Lipshutz
Jim McIntyre
Jim Gammill

FOR INFORMATION:
The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson
Charles Schultze

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 10:00 AM

DAY: Thursday

DATE: January 5, 1978

**ACTION REQUESTED:** 

\_x\_\_ Your comments

Other:

ST						

\_\_\_\_\_ i concur.

\_\_ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

No action has been taken on any Presidential appointments affiliated with the Center because we have assumed the Center will go out of business on September 30, 1978.

If the intent of the "legislative changes in the Center's charter" is to extend the Center past September 30, then there should be a thorough review of the Presidential appointments as well as the other key staff positions.

However, if there is no desire to extend the Center past September 30, the interim Board and any review of the appointments and staff are not necessary.

- Jim G

## PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)



#### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

#### OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JAN 4 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

RICK HUTCHESON

THROUGH:

BO CUTTER

FROM:

DENNIS O. GREEN

SUBJECT:

Presidential Statement on National Center for Productivity and Quality

of Working Life

The memorandum from the Labor Department Solicitor clearly indicates that the five officials named in the Labor-Commerce memorandum are already statutorily designated members of the Board of Directors of the National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life. The Solicitor holds the opinion that the Center and the Board, functioning with its five designated members, are presently empowered to act.

In light of that opinion, an interim Board with a charge to act appears unnecessary. For that reason and for the others given in my previous memorandum (copy attached), I continue to question the advisability of a Presidential statement at this time.

The Center, as a matter of fact, has submitted a proposal for its future charter as part of its 1979 budget submission. This proposal is being held--and the Center was so informed--for further consideration at such time as GAO and Labor and Commerce had finished their studies. It was then planned that some neutral group, such as the President's Reorganization Task Force, would review all the recommendations and develop a decision paper for the President on the Federal role in productivity and the Center's specific part in that role.

I believe that plan, rather than a further review by the Center, is a reasonable course of action. A Presidential statement of concern could then be developed to accompany a specific set of proposals.

Dennis O. Green

Associate Director for Economics and Government

Attachment



# EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

DEC 1 3 1977

MEMORANDUM TO:

RICK HUTCHESON

THROUGH:

BO CUTTER

FROM:

DENNIS O. GREEN

SUBJECT:

Presidential Statement on the National Center for Productivity and the Quality of Working Life

We would not advise the use of a Presidential statement as proposed by the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce:

- The authority by which the President can designate and empower certain ex-officio members to act as an interim Board of Directors of the National Center is very unclear.
- A public statement at this time could serve to emphasize negatives: a Board could have been appointed 10 months ago and the Center has shown very modest accomplishments since 1975. A public expression of Presidential concern for productivity would be far more effective when an Administration proposal on productivity is transmitted to the Congress.

Further, we continue to believe that the Center itself should not be tasked with working out legislative proposal on its own role--including its own charter--since clearly one of the options is that the Center may not have a role. However, we were encouraged when the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce, as the heads of departments with productivity responsibilities, agreed to evaluate the Center and make recommendations on its future. Their continued interest is extremely valuable and we recommend that the President encourage them, e.g. by long-hand note on the memo, to pursue their study—in their capacity as department heads rather than specifically designated members of an interim Board of Directors—to the recommendation stage in continued consultation with OMB. Certainly the views of the Center, the findings of the GAO evaluations, and the views of labor and management representatives should be considered and evaluated.

We concur with the suggested target for transmittal of legislation to the Congress in early 1978.

Dennis O. Green Dennis O. Green Associate Director for Economics and Government Date: January 3, 1978

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:
Bob\_Lipsheez
Jim McIntyre
Jim Gammill

FOR INFORMATION:
The Vice President
Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson
Charles Schultze

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 10:00 AM

DAY: Thursday

DATE: January 5, 1978

**ACTION REQUESTED:** 

\_x\_ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

\_\_\_\_ I concur.

Please note other comments below:

\_\_ No comment.

## PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

## FRANK J. McGARR

Birthdate:

February 25, 1921

Marital

Married

Status:

Six children

Education:

Graduated from St. Ignatius High School in 1938 Bachelor of Arts (Philosophy - Cum Laude), Loyola University, Chicago, 1942

J.D., Loyola University Law School, 1950

Military Service:

United States Navy, 1942 to 1945

Executive Officer, Destroyer, Pacific Fleet

Teaching Experience:

Instructor in English and Public Speaking, Loyola University, 1946 to 1948

Administrative Assistant to President, Loyola University, 1948 to 1952

Instructor in Law (Constitutional, Administrative and Property Law), Loyola University Law School, 1950 to 1952. Part-time instructor in Criminal Law, 1953 to 1957. Professor of Admiralty and Maritime Law, Loyola University Law School.

Law Practice:

Associate, Dallstream, Schiff, Stern & Hardin, 1952 to 1954.

Assistant United States Attorney, May, 1954 to September, 1958: Chief of the Criminal Division from 1954 to 1955; First Assistant United States Attorney from 1955 to 1958

Partner in the firm of Moses, McGarr, Gibbons, Abramson & Fox, 1958 to 1969

Menular Board (Lica so Cruina Comm. First Assistant Attorney General, State of Illinois, 1969 to 1970

Menular Ames. Coll. Third Lawyers

Currently:

Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois

Mensher Board, Federal Judinal Center manter, Ethics Comm. Fed. Jud. Conference

Electrostatic Copy Made for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON January 10, 1978

Jim McIntyre Peter Bourne

The attached is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder

RE: DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION WEEK



# OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JAN 3 1978

978 not much fice advance (5 days)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

WILLIAM M. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Prevention Week

Enclosed is the annual proclamation for Drug Abuse Prevention Week. Although issued in October in recent years, Dr. Bourne's office advises us that the 1978 Campaign will commence in January. Accordingly, the proposed proclamation sets aside the week beginning January 15, 1978 to inaugurate the Campaign.

The proposed proclamation was prepared in Dr. Bourne's office. It has been revised in this office in consultation with representatives of Dr. Bourne but no change has been made in its purpose or sentiments. The basic theme is twofold: (a) the drug abuse problem cuts across socio-economic lines, and (b) that more attention must be paid to examining its cause rather than only to the search for methods of treatment.

A representative of the Department of Justice has advised us that the proposed proclamation is acceptable as to form and legality. Accordingly, it has the approval of the Acting Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Enclosure

Electrostatic Copy Made for Preservation Purposes

DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION WEEK, 1978

# BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A PROCLAMATION

History teaches us that almost every discovery or invention designed to make our lives a little better can, in the wrong hands, become an instrument of tragedy and suffering. Nothing better illustrates this than the problem of drug abuse in America. When used properly, today's drugs can work miracles that were unimaginable only a short time ago. When they fall into the hands of the immature, the careless, the ignorant, or the despairing, their effects can be devastating.

If we are to rid our society of the problem of drug abuse, we must first rid ourselves of the idea that it is confined to a single group. Drug abusers include the busy executive who cannot function without the aid of heavy drinking, the youth who is addicted to heroin, and the victim of disease who grows dependent upon prescribed medication.

Once we understand that the problem does not derive from a single source, we can appreciate the futility of attempting to seek a single solution. Controlling the availability of drugs and seeking better methods of treating the drug abuser are vital, but unless we also identify and reduce the social pressures which encourage drug abuse, our other efforts will achieve little.

Recognizing this we are focusing our efforts on the search for ways to stop drug abuse before it starts. In particular, we are directing our attention to ways of helping young people understand themselves and their surroundings without the artificial support of dangerous drugs. How successful we will be remains to be seen. But each of us needs the courage to face these hard truths, the insight to recognize that this problem affects us all, and the determination to do something about it.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, in order to inaugurate the 1978

National Drug Abuse Prevention Campaign, do hereby proclaim the week beginning January 15, 1978, as National Drug Abuse Prevention Week.

I call upon government officials, educators, medical professionals, clergy, business and civic leaders to join together in working to create an America where people are no longer tempted to abuse drugs. I call upon parents to examine the ways they respect or abuse drugs in their homes and to remember that their attitudes are likely to shape the attitudes of their children. Most of all, I ask each American to take the time and trouble to learn about drug abuse prevention, to kindle positive values within our families and communities, and to create opportunities for people of all ages and all backgrounds to come together to share their ideas, skills, and resources.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this

day of , in the year of our Lord

nineteen hundred seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the

United States of America the two hundred and second.

Timmy Carta

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

1-10-78
To bob Bergland
Do all you can
for the clostnuts-

that compla

money and administrative costs in , fare deducted, and the rest is paid to the change opportunities." rear of trainee after his 18-month tour is over

with their own one lesses manying espain have to return to the course, ence, living conditions and cultural ex- tire it.

erament of the and he is returning to the Philippines, that evaluation "a cover-up" and say in day for no reason for myself."

"But I have learned noth ng," he said. The trainees, in their protest, now call "except possibly how to work hard every

# New Findings Raise Hope for Saving American Chestnut

**By WALTER SULLIVAN** 

A resurgence of hope for restoring the American chestnut tree, the giant of earlier forest, has emerged in reports of new findings by forestry specialists from the United States, France and Italy.

A report of primary interest at a meeting last week in Morgantown, W.Va., was one from Italy, which said that some chestnut stands in that country had been freed of active infection of the blight fungus that has had specialists thinking for more than half a century that there was little hope for bringing back the American chestnut.

The blight fungus was inactivated by a contagious agent, possibly a virus, that spread throughout Italy in a short time, according to the report.

France is undertaking a large-scale effort to exploit the Italian experience. In the next four years, a representative said, in New York's Bronx Park were being more than 700,000 inoculating of trees would be performed in selected stands of off the sap flow and killed the trees. chestnuts on more than 44,000 acres.

Dr. Jean Grente, director of the program, told the meeting that within 10 years he expected the active disease to be eliminated in all the treated stands. He said he believed that in the United States such treatment, combined with the breeding of more blight-resistant chestnut strains, could eliminate the fungus as a fatal blight.

### Blight Fungus Weakened

blight fungus sufficiently so that a tree's meeting, John R. McGuire, chief of the own defenses can cope with it. As report- Forest Service, recalling the former tion, with inoculations of diseased Ameri- that heritage was lost irretrievably." can chestnuts "we can now cure a given! canker on a tree."

fectiveness. What remains to be shown be restored. is that such agents are contagious in the: The decline of the blight fungus in Italy Europe.

P. A. Opler of the Office of Endangered Species in the Fish and Wildlife Service said that seven insects, such as leaf miner moths and trunk borers which were dependent on the American chestnut, appear to have become extinct.

Last summer, in the Connecticut experiments pioneered by Dr. Richard A Jaynes, some 400 trees were inoculated. The results so far, Dr. Anagnostakis said, have been "very encouraging," However, she said it was too early to tell whether tree-to-tree contagion was occurring.

Until this century, according to Dr. E. George Kuhlman of the United States Forest Service, chestnut trees constituted 25 percent of the Eastern hardwood forwere seven feet in diameter...

#### Disease Discovered in 1904

In 1904 it was found that chestnut trees girdled by fast-growing cankers that cut Attempts were made with little success to curb the blight by carving out the cankers or burning infected trees. By the 1920's almost all large chestnut trees were dead throughout their habitat in Eastern forests. There are now about 50 known mature chestnuts scattered across the United States and all of them are diseased, specialists say

The Forest Service, which until now regarded the American chestnut as a lost cause, helped West Virginia University the discovery that it only works when The contagious factor weakens the organize last week's symposium. At the the injected fungus is "vegetatively comed by Dr. Sandra L. Anagnostakis of the grandeur of chestnut forests, said, "For Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Sta- three quarters of a century we thought

Now, he continued, while there is no assurance of the return of the chestnut The Connecticut researchers suspect tree "there is hope." He said he regarded that several agents, probably viruses, are as "good" the chances that a "significant 90,000 such matching tests a year. involved but vary in their degrees of ef- part of the former chestnut stands could

American environment, or can be made was described by Dr. Lorenzo Mittemso. Dr. Grente and Dr. John E. Elliston pergher of the Institute of Forest and for each hectare, but Dr. Grente believes of the Connecticut group believe insects Agricultural Pathology in Florence. The the inoculations will establish the infecare carriers of the agents, at least in first evidence of canker healing was seen tion and control the blight in all of them.

weakening factor spreads through chestnut plantations at only a few yards a year, it has reached all parts of Italy since its existence became known, according to Dr. Mittempergher.

Dr. Mittempergher said that canker healing was first seen in groves where chestnut stands where the infection has been recent, he said, leading some forestfactor evolves locally.

There are some indications that blightweakening agents have evolved in Ameri- as a similar precaution. can forests as well. Such a strain, for

group said that all weakened fungus strains examined contained doublestranded ribonucleic acid, a form typical of many viruses. The molecules occurred in several sizes, implying that more than one agent might be involved.

The treatment being used both in France and Connecticut consists of inserting plugs of a fungus strain derived from a weakened canker into a succession of holes bored around the perimeter of a virulent canker. The latter then becomes infected by the factor that weakens the fungus and permits healing.

Complicating the treatment has been patible" with the recipient fungus. In Connecticut, 46 such compatibility types have been identified so far. Culturing fungus samples side by side on a laboratory nutrient serves as a test of compatibility. tice.

Dr. Grente's laboratory, operated by the National Institute for Agronomic Re-

Each year, for a succession of four years, 10 trees for each hectare (2.5 acres) in chestnut groves are to be inoculated. There may be hundreds of trees

infection not kill the fungus, for then the infectious agent would die out. After an initial investment of \$100,000, the program is to cost \$300,000 a year. Dr. Grente said.

General application of the inoculations in this country cannot occur until a quarantine limiting their use is lifted. the blight was of long standing. The The quarantine was imposed in case the blight is now active chiefly in Italian agent carried by French or Italian fungus strains proved harmful to American fungi other than those infecting chestnuts. Exry specialists to suspect that the healing tensive tests seem to have ruled this out. Dr. Jaynes has also tested the imported fungi on 40 species from 17 plant families

In concluding her report on the infecests. Some grew taller than 100 feet and example, has been found in Michigan, tious agent that attacks the blight, Dr. to Regarding the nature of the infectious Anagnostakis pointed out that Robert agent, J. A. Dodd of the Connecticut Frost, in a poem entitled "Evil Tenden-M. cies Cancel," published in the 1930's, line showed remarkable foresight.

or

Will the blight end the chestnut? The farmers rather guess not. It keeps smoldering at the roots And sending up new shoots Till another parasita Shall come to end the blight

# Manager Is Replac

By WALLACE TURNER Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9 — James Wadsworth, a Las Vegas, Nev., lawyer who became manager of Howard R. 10 Hughes's Landmark Twoer a year ago. resigned today to return to his law prac-

He was replaced by Perry Lieber, a 72-year-old publicist who served the late 'm search in Clermont-Ferrand, is doing Mr. Hughes in Hollywood and Las Vegas, and once before managed the ill-starred Landmark.

Mr. Wadsworth was a close friend from college days at Brigham Young University of F.W. Gay, president of the Summa Corporation, the Hughes holding compa- no ny. Mr. Gay's authority and duties have the been cut back sharply in the last six S: near Genoa in 1950. While the fungus-1 It is essential, he pointed out, that the months by William R. Lummis, chairman lye-

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

January 10, 1978

Hamilton Jordan

The attached was returned in the President's outbox. It is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

"THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHES"

# THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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# THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHES

'Last spring, before President Carter's energy speech to the nation. General Motors was worried about the slow sales of its Chevette. After the speech, which emphasized the need for energy conservation. Chevette sales significantly improved. GM makes a direct connection between Carter's remarks and the sales upsurge.

Clearly, when Presidents speak, some Americans listen. But of all the analysis done on the use of Presidential powers, the speechmaking power, informal as it is discretionary, has received little attention. How much effect do such speeches have on people's attitudes, their moti-

vation, and their behavior?

Much depends on what kinds of speeches are delivered and their purpose. Historically, Presidential speeches have tried to (a) rally the country around proposed legislation or controversial federal programs, (b) assist directly the re-election chances of the incumbent, (c) defend the incumbent against criticism. (d) send indirect messages to foreign adversaries or allies on national security or economic matters, or (e) ingratiate the President with an important special interest bloc at their annual convention.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECHES often served several of these purposes together and inspired a depression-weary nation to recover some hope. President Kennedy sensed that eloquent words from the White House, followed by a program like the Peace Corps, could change the careers and directions of many young and older Americans.

Judging by the record to date, President Carter does not place much value on domestic speechmaking. He has made speeches on foreign affairs but very few major speeches on domestic matters and those were largely related to energy legislation.

Some of his associates believe that domestic addresses are largely rhetoric and a waste of Presidential time and capital. Other, more cautious, advisers believe that they could generate misunderstandings which the White House does not need.

This is unfortunate and not only because President Carter is known to be upset over the way his schedule is filled every day. It is unfortunate because properly focused Presidential

# Ralph Nader

addresses can have highly beneficial effects on various groups in our society. A President needs to speak to these groups in the context of sharpening appreciation of their rights and enlarging their ability to engage in self-government and other citizen initiatives.

TAKE THREE kinds of speeches that President Carter can make, without burdening the Treasury. The students of America have not heard from the President. He has much to tell them that is constructive, wholesome, and motivating beyond mere rhetoric. It is a particularly auspicious time to speak to students, many of whom lack a sense of mission for themselves and for their country. The tandem advance of educational achievement and citizen training is ripe for Presidential recognition. His associates, particularly aide Greg Schneiders, have much to suggest in this area.

Second, not many yards from the White House, there labors a team on Carter's government reorganization plans. These plans will try to make government become more efficient, produce more effective policies, and be more accountable to citizens. The accountability recommendations are the most important of this triad and a significant precondition for the other two goals.

A well-structured Presidential address on governmental accountability, with specific reference to protecting ethical whistle-blowers inside government and providing remedies for aggrieved citizens outside government vis-a-vis officials who behave unlawfully, would be in accord with Carter's campaign statements. Such remarks would uplift the conscientious civil servants who hold dear the public trust and generate broad public discussion about this littlenoticed but crucial issue.

THIRD, ACROSS THE country the neighborhood and block association movement is growing. In New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and other cities, the neighborhoods are organizing to protect their interests and redirect government along more just pathways.

They are waiting for an indication of Presidential understanding and creativity. They are not looking for an expression of "neighborhood confidence," as the industrial community keeps demanding from the White House with its code phrase — "business confidence." Instead, they want the instruments and opportunities for greater self-reliance and self-determination at the community and national level.

What Presidential addresses can do immediately is to take local developments and give them national visibility. Presidents can also take unglamorous but essential subjects, neglected by the media, and make even Time

Magazine sit up and take notice.

President Carter should not neglect using this important White House resource. Words endure. Words that are meant endure more. And words that quicken the pulse of the citizenry can last for generations. History has shown us the truth of such an observation.

# THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

To fay Mershalf

To fay Mershalf

Do all you can

on These kinds of

jobs related to

energy Consendation

## Public Employment Energy Conservation

Colleges

- o Retrofit of Public Schools and Colleges
- o Retrofit of Hospitals
- o Retrofit of Federal Buildings
- o Retrofit of State and Local Government Buildings
- o Weatherization of Homes Occupied by Low-Income Persons
- Weatherization and Installation of Solar Water Heaters in HUD Owned Single-Family Homes.
- o Retrofit of Public and Publicly Assisted Housing
- o Construction of Bicycle Paths

#### Attachments

- Constraints in the Supply of Energy Conservation Materials
- o Summary Table

## JOBS AND CONSERVATION

president-elect Jimmy Carter made unemployment and the economic problems of this country the major issues in his campaign. He promised to reduce the unemployment rate by putting people back to work. The following is a proposal which would allow him to fulfill his campaign promise while also putting an effective plug on the "energy drain" from this country.

## Introduction

Some economists are finally questioning the conventional view that economic growth must be associated with an increase in energy intensity throughout the economy, in the face of substantial evidence that sustaining the current ratio of energy consumption per capita or per dollar of GNP may actually retard economic growth. And the fact that improvements in the quality of life will accompany a serious program of energy conservation is gaining recognition. Energy conservation could be the key to simultaneously improving our economic and energy deficiencies.

## THE POTENTIAL OF ENERGY CONSERVATION

"The potential for dramatic energy conservation remains untapped. Our energy waste in transportation is 85%, in generating electricity 65%. Overall, 50% of our energy is wasted. We need strong energy conservation measures."

--Jimmy Carter, during his Presidential campaign

Energy conservation is the cheapest, safest, cleanest, most reliable, and largest near-term source of energy available to this nation. It is also the most labor intensive source of energy. Numerous studies document the enormous potential of energy conservation. For example:

- \*\*\*The Ford Foundation's Energy Policy Project concluded that investments in improving energy efficiency could reduce energy demand by 37.74% (at a savings in energy costs of \$105.6 billion) by the year 2000 without altering lifestyles. The same report (1974) projected that a program of energy efficiency begun immediately would increase employment by 1.8% by 1935 and by 1.7% by 2000.
- \*\*\*The National Research Council's forthcoming study of nuclear power and alternatives will report that a future of sharply reduced energy demand growth (similar to that projected by the Ford Foundation's Energy Policy Project) is feasible.
- \*\*\*A National Science Foundation study prepared in 1975 by the Dow Chemical Company (and others) explained how cogeneration of industrial process steam and electricity on factory sites generated electricity with half the energy and capital required to generate electricity at central power plants. Germany, which produces about 25% of its electricity through cogeneration, uses almost half as much energy per capita as the U.S.
- \*\*\*A Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory study prepared for ERDA of Sweden's energy use showed that Sweden consumes only 55% as much energy per capitals the U.S., although its Gross National Product and standard of living

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
January 10, 1978

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in the President's outbox. It is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: OFFICE OF CONSUMER REPRESENTA-TION

# THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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AGENCY REPORT
CAB DECISION
EXECUTIVE ORDER
Comments due to
Carp/Huron within
48 hours; due to
Staff Secretary
next day

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Frank-Im Nader J

# Office of Consumer Representation

## Undecided

- Applegate (Ohio)
   Pickle (Texas)
   Hannaford (Calif.)
   Evans (Ga.)
   Gephardt (Mo.)
   Ulman (Ore.)
   A. Murphey (Pa.)
- 8. Cavanaugh (Nebraska)
  9. Holland (S.C.)
- 10. Roncalio (Wyoming, retiring)11. Neal Smith (Iowa)12. Burlison (Mo.)
- 13. Rahall (W.V.)14. Glickman (Kansas)

## Leaning no, though persuadable

15. Lundine (N.Y.)
16. Hanley (N.Y.)
17. Slack (W.V.)
18. Glatmo (Conn.)
19. Bennett (Fla.)
20. Hefner (N.C.)
21. Bryon (Md.)
22. M. Lloyd (Tenn.)

# Alabama, special category

Reps. Bevill, Flippo, Flowers and Buchanan (R) have each indicated that they are not unalterably opposed to the bill, but none of them can be the only Alabama member to be for it. Thus, if one or two agree to go for it, all may.

Electrostatic Copy Made for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
January 10, 1978

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in the President's outbox. It is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson
A PRESIDENTIAL TWO-TRACK PLAN

# THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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# Ralph Nader Washington Star 1/22/77

# A Presidential Two-Track Plan

If the lessons of recent Washington history are to be heeded, Jimmy Carter should be launching a "two track presidency" to fulfill his campaign declarations. The first track is the familiar one. It involves treating the problems of inflation, unemployment, disease, poverty and crime on the domestic scene and the urgency of the arms race, international conflicts, and economic crises abroad.

The second track involves providing citizens with the rights and remedies to assert their interests through a more democratic political and economic system. Without plowing the second track, Jimmy Carter will not have much success with the problems he wants to diminish on the first track.

Unfortunately, a president's time is programmed to place second track activities so far below the more pressing first track matters as to be nearly out of sight. But without the ideas, participation, and support of a broader-based citizenry, President Carter cannot expect to accomplish much of significance.

THERE WERE SIGNS during the campaign that candidate Carter appreciated both the need to strengthen civic institutions outside of government and the necessity to end the isolation that grips the White House. But it will take an iron will to do this.

Consider some illustrations of the criticality that the second track holds for first track success. Carter repeatedly told Americans during the campaign that the country has gotten into trouble overseas whenever the people were left out of the decision-making process. Up to now foreign policy has been shaped

and decided by a small clique at the summit of this country's political and corporate governments. An informed and empowered civic presence in foreign policy-making is a second track challenge for Carter to facilitate.

President Carter wants to produce a genuine reform of the tax system — a first track goal. This cannot be done without displeasing powerful special interests who profit from the present inequities. It can only be done by small taxpayer participation in the reform process that builds at the community level and reaches all the way to Congress. Giving small taxpayers the legal tools of civic action is a second track mission for Carter.

The new President wants to rebuild the center cities — a prime Democratic Party platform plank. Can this be done without a second track role for neighborhood and other community organizations to both nourish and implement national policies with self reliant efforts on the receiving end?

Carter's often expressed determination to defend the human environment will conflict with defiant corporations whose executives have owned the White House for the past eight years. These companies can continue their environmental blackmail of threatening worker layoff or plant closedowns if the antipollution health laws are enforced inside and outside the factories. Without effective rights for environmental and worker safety groups to utilize the courts and the regulatory agencies both second track objectives - Carter will be unable to resist many of these corporate pressures.

WITHOUT A STRONG, persistent civic movement, the President can do little overall in changing the patterns of concentrated power that have bred so many first track abuses.

During the lean and indifferent Nixon-Ford years, the citizen movement and several Congressional committees have forged a whole series of what can be called initiatory democratic rights to make corporate and governmental power more accountable to the people they are supposed to serve. They provide the agenda for a second track presidency.

These proposals include a consumer advocacy agency, a national consumers cooperative bank, consumer and environmental class action rights, reducing the cost barriers to citizen participation in government proceedings, legal standing for citizens to sue to stop government waste and corruption, consumer and taxpayer checkoff systems to facilitate the organized representation of these constituencies.

Such proposals would be part of a second track presidency's priorities. They are not drains on the Treasury; for they are mainly self-help procedures which deconcentrate power and strengthen the fibre of grass roots initiatives.

Jimmy Carter promises to maintain an open White House and an open administration. It won't be long before Americans will learn whether the new White House operates to give them power or operates to continue instead the old practice of taking it away on behalf of an imperial corporate state. If it's the former, Carter's legacy will last for longer than his term of office.

#### THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

#### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Meeting with Ralph Nader Tuesday, January 10, 1978, 1:30 p.m. Duration: 15 Minutes

## I. Purpose

Mr. Nader requested the meeting. His staff says that he will probably raise four issues. His primary interest is to reiterate his position that the consumer agency legislation is his first priority, and he will be looking for indications that it will receive strong public support from you, Frank Moore, and prominent members of the Administration. Also, he probably will seek your approval of an up or down vote, early in the session, regardless of the prospects for passage.

Mr. Nader will probably also urge (1) a strong class action reform bill, (2) a modified Administration position on the Consumer Cooperative Bank legislation, and that (3) priority attention be given to civil service reform.

#### II. Background

#### (a) Consumer agency

You have approved a memorandum from Frank Moore placing the consumer agency bill on the legislative priority list with plans to seek House action early in February. Senator Byrd has agreed to seek Senate approval soon after House passage. Frank Moore also plans to propose that the bill be on the agenda for the first Leadership breakfast.

#### (b) Class action reform

Your April 6 consumer message to Congress pledged support for class action reform legislation. The Justice Department has circulated a draft reform bill to the public (including Mr. Nader's staff) for comment. Consumer groups were concerned that the proposal does not create a federal right of action for consumer fraud. This will be among the issues the Department will address in preparing a final Administration proposal which is planned for February.

#### (c) Consumer Cooperative Bank

The Consumer Cooperative Bank bill passed the House last year by one vote, without the support of the Administration. With a



strong likelihood of passage in the Senate, the Domestic Policy Staff is very concerned about the possible need to compromise. In addition, support for key elements of the urban policy may depend upon the Administration's position on this bill. As a result, an internal review of the Administration's position is currently being undertaken.

#### (d) Civil Service Reform

In a press briefing on the Administration's legislative agenda for 1978, Stu Eizenstat and Frank Moore said that civil service reform would be a priority initiative. OMB and the Civil Service Commission will submit an information/decision memorandum to you next week.

### III. Participants and Press Plan

(a) Participants

Mr. Nader will visit with you alone.

(b) Press Plan

The meeting will not be announced to the press.

# THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Meeting with Larry McWhirter Tuesday, January 10, 1978 12:25 p.m. (3 minutes) The Oval Office

Fran V

I. PURPOSE: photo opportunity upon his retirement from Naval Service

### II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, PRESS:

- Larry has served as deputy to Α. Background: Dr. Lukash. During the transition, he was the only medical aide on duty in Plains. He is retiring this week.
- В. Participants: Larry McWhirter, The President and Dr. Lukash
- White House Photographer only. c. Press:

# THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

January 10, 1978

## Bob Lipshutz

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder

RE: E.O.'S: PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF FORMER ACTION COOPERA TIVE VOLUNTEERS TO THE CIVILIAN CAREER SERVICE AND REMOVAL OF CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS..."
FROM LIST OF THOSE ENTITLED TO PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES"

-780054

780055



#### THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 5, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ROBERT LIPSHUTZ

RE:

Proposed Executive Order: "Providing for the Appointment of Former ACTION Cooperative Volunteers to the Civilian Career Service

ACTION has submitted the attached proposed order, which would authorize noncompetitive entry into the Civil Service for former ACTION Community Volunteers who have completed one full year's service (in the same manner as former Peace Corps Volunteers were admitted). The Civil Service Commission has no objection to this order and notes that Congress has already given noncompetitive entry to VISTA Volunteers who performed essentially the same work as the ACTION Volunteers who are the subject of this order. Based on its experience with noncompetitive entry of Peace Corps and VISTA Volunteers, the Civil Service Commission does not expect great use of the authority in question. At most there would be 700 ACTION Volunteers eligible for noncompetitive appointment under the terms of this order, and considerably fewer would actually make use of it.

We recommend that you sign the attached order.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER

PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF FORMER ACTION
COOPERATIVE VOLUNTEERS TO THE CIVILIAN CAREER SERVICE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Sections 3301 and 3302 of Title 5 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Any person who is certified by the Director of ACTION as having served satisfactorily as a full-time ACTION Community Volunteer (including Criminal Justice Volunteers, Volunteers in Justice, and VETREACH Volunteers) for a period of service of at least one year under Part C of Title I of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-113), and who was enrolled as a Volunteer in such program prior to October 1, 1976, shall be eligible for noncompetitive appointment to the Civilian Career Service in the same manner as that provided for Peace Corps Volunteers by Executive Order No. 11103 of April 10, 1963.

Sec. 2. This Order shall be effective 60 days after the date of signature and its applicability to persons who have completed their volunteer service on or before that date shall begin on such effective date.

Timmey Carter

#### THE WHITE HOUSE

#### WASHINGTON

January 6, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RE:

ROBERT LIPSHUTZ PAF Proposed Executive Order: "Removal of Certain International Organizations No Longer in Existence from the List of

Those Entitled to Privileges and Immunities"

Under the International Organizations Immunities Act, those international organizations designated by the President enjoy certain privileges and immunities. The Department of State has submitted the attached order which removes the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and the International Coffee Study Group from the list of international organizations so designated, since these two organizations are no longer in existence.

We recommend that you sign the attached order.

Approve	•	D	isapp	rov	e

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER

REMOVAL OF CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
NO LONGER IN EXISTENCE FROM THE LIST OF THOSE
ENTITLED TO PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 1 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (59 Stat. 669, 22 U.S.C. 288), and as President of the United States of America, in order to remove the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and the International Coffee Study Group from the list of international organizations afforded certain privileges and immunities, because those organizations no longer exist, the following are hereby revoked: Executive Order No. 10866 of February 20, 1960; and, Executive Order No. 10943 of May 19, 1961.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
January 10, 1978

Frank Moore Jim McIntyre

> The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

> > Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder

RE: MULTI-YEAR PLANNING SYSTEM

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1/9/78

Mr. President:

Jim Fallows edited the proposed memo.

Congressional Liaison comments that we should begin developing a policy with respect to congressional access to multi-year budgets.

No comments from Schultze or Eizenstat.

Rick



### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JAN 6 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

James T. McIntyre Jun Me Julye

SUBJECT:

Multi-Year Planning System

When we began our formal reviews of the 1979 budget in October, you agreed to institute a multi-year planning system that would keep you up to date on the latest long-range budget effects related to your current policies. The system would require that program or tax policy changes that are submitted to you include an analysis of the associated long-range budgetary effects.

We suggested that you notify all agencies of your personal interest in the multi-year planning system. The attached memorandum to all agency heads for your signature gives the agencies advance warning that we intend to initiate the system when the 1979 budget is transmitted. The memorandum notes that I will be issuing detailed instructions before the budget transmittal.

Attachment

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Multi-Year Budget Planning

The demanding task of preparing the Federal Budget for fiscal year 1979 is almost complete. Your cooperation in this task has been very gratifying.

During the process of preparing the 1979 Budget, I was reminded -- as I am sure you were -- that it has become very difficult for either the Congress or the President to plan budgets effectively just one year in advance. Accordingly, I am asking that your Fiscal 1980 Budget requests be prepared as part of a three-year budget plan. Work on these should commence immediately after the FY 1979 budget is transmitted.

The Office of Management and Budget will give you the 1979 allowances and the planning base estimates for fiscal years 1980, 1981, and 1982. These will be based on your projections for the FY 1979 budget. Then, in the spring, I will review major FY 1980 budget issues that might significantly alter the three-year planning base estimate. Afterwards the Office of Management and Budget will give you detailed guidance (and if necessary, revised planning base estimates) as you undertake the preparation of your fall budget request.

I realize that some issues will occasionally arise during the year which I will not have had a chance to consider in these comprehensive spring and fall budget reviews. When this happens I want an analysis of long-term budget costs to be included among the briefing papers I receive.

Multi-year budget planning should help make our government work better. I know you will do everything possible to see that the transition is smooth.

Timung Carter

January 10, 1978

Hugh Carter

The attached was returned in the President's outbox. It is forwarded to you for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: SECURITY VIOLATIONS - M. HAFT

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEED.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1978

What secret type documents the Half?

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#### ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

HUGH CARTER

SUBJECT:

Security Violations (Per Your Request)

Attached are copies of the security violations for the month of December.

WASHINGTON

January 2, 1978

#### ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI

FROM:

HUGH CARTER

SUBJECT:

Security Violations

The President has asked me to make you aware of the following security violations:

Date	Name	Nature of Violation
12/8	Henry D. Owen	Confidential documents found on table
12/1,3	Michael Armacost	Secret documents found in open safe
12/26	John H. Murphy	Secret and Confidential documents found on table

January 2, 1978

#### ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FRANK MOORE

FROM:

HUGH CARTER

SUBJECT:

Security Violation

The President has asked me to make you aware of the following security violation:

Date Name Nature of Violation

12/21 Frank Moore Confidential document found on desk

January 2, 1978

### ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

CHARLES SCHULTZE

FROM:

HUGH CARTER

SUBJECT:

Security Violation

The President has asked me to make you aware of the following security violation:

Date	Name	Nature of Violation
12/10	Charles Schultze	Secret document found on desk

January 2, 1978

#### ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

STU EIZENSTAT

FROM:

HUGH CARTER

SUBJECT:

Security Violations

The President has asked me to make you aware of the following security violations:

Date	Name	Nature of Violation
12/1	Frank Raines	Secret and Confidential documents found in desk drawer
12/1	Mary Schuman	Confidential documents found in desk drawer
12/4	Erlynn Ensign	Confidential documents found in open cabinet

January 2, 1978

### ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JODY POWELL

FROM:

HUGH CARTER

SUBJECT:

Security Violations

The President has asked me to make you aware of the following security violations:

Date	Name	Nature of Violation	
12/14	Jody Powell	Confidential document found on desk	
12/17	Rex Granum	Confidential documents found in desk drawer and in In & Ou	t box

January 2, 1978

### ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JACK WATSON

FROM:

HUGH CARTER

SUBJECT:

Security Violation

The President has asked me to make you aware of the following security violations:

Date	Name	Nature of Violation
12/18	Patricia Yarham	Confidential documents found on desk
12/24	Lawrence Bailey	Confidential document found on table

January 2, 1978

### ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

HAMILTON JORDAN

FROM:

HUGH CARTER

SUBJECT:

Security Violations

The President has asked me to make you aware of the following security violations:

Date	Name	Nature of Violation
12/13	Hamilton Jordan	Secret material found in open safe
12/25	Hamilton Jordan	Confidential documents found in desk drawer

January 2, 1978

### ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MIDGE COSTANZA

FROM:

HUGH CARTER

SUBJECT:

Security Violations

The President has asked me to make you aware of the following security violations:

Date	Name	Nature of Violation
12/5	Marilyn Haft	Secret and Confidential documents found on desk
12/24	Marilyn Haft	Secret and Confidential documents found in desk drawer

January 2, 1978

### ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JIM FALLOWS

FROM:

HUGH CARTER

SUBJECT:

Security Violations

The President has asked me to make you aware of the following security violations:

Date	Name	Nature of Violation
12/4	Hendrik Hertzberg	Confidential documents found in desk drawer and on top of desk
12/5	Susan Battles	Confidential document found on top of desk
12/24	Susan Battles	Confidential document found in desk drawer
12/24	Hendrik Hertzberg	Confidential documents found in In & Out box and on top of desk

January 2, 1978

### ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR:

TIM KRAFT

FROM:

HUGH CARTER

SUBJECT:

Security Violations

The President has asked me to make you aware of the following security violations:

Date	Name	Nature of Violation
12/5	Ellis Woodward	Secret document found on table
12/24	Fran Voorde	Confidential notebook found in In & Out box
12/24	Jeanne Bull	Secret and Confidential documents found in desk drawer and on sofa

#### WASHINGTON

January 10, 1978

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Bob Lipshutz

SUBJECT:

Peanut Oil Matter -- Department

of Agriculture

I have been getting together available information concerning this matter, working with both the Secretary of Agriculture and the Inspector General for the Department of Agriculture.

Bob Bergland advised me of your inquiry on Monday relative to the status of this matter.

I will give you an interim report within the next 24 hours.

The investigation by the Department of Agriculture is continuing.

Born:

March 6, 1924

Age: 53

St. Louis, Missouri

Legal Residence:

Missouri

Marital Status:

Married

Wife--Drue Lane

3 children

Education:

1941-1943

1946-1947

Amherst College

A.B. degree

1947-1949

Washington University Law School

J.D. degree

Bar:

1949

Missouri

Military Service:

1943-1946

1950-1952

United States Navy

Experience:

1949

McDonald & Wright St. Louis, Missouri

1949-1959

**1961-1970** 

Armstrong, Teasdale, Kramer &

Vaughan

1959-1961

United States Attorney

Eastern District of Missouri

1970-1973

United States District Judge

Eastern District of Missouri

1973 to present

United States Circuit Judge

Eighth Circuit

Political Affiliation:

Ethnic Group:

Caucasian

Caucasian

Andrew for hower

Andrew f

**Electrostatic Copy Made** for Preservation Purposes

To Im Smith & Cynthia Wilker

We are delighted about

your engagement and wish

your our best as your

prepare for happiness and

a lifetime together.

Immuny & Hosalynn

THE WHITE HOUSE

Miss Cynthia Wilkes and Mr. Tim Smith Blue Ridge Road Lyons, Georgia 30436

delig to a heart your engagement

50

Since Cynthia Wilkes works for you/Jack Watson...and since you have such high professional and personal regard for Tim Smith...thought you might want to send them a handwritten note.

I'll send cc to RSC/staff so that she can send a gift if she would like to do so.

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SCHOOL OF LAW
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22901

U. S. A.

Susan -

O Attached is a list of the most important names from New Dehli for thank-you notes. Additional names (and better addresses for some of these). Should be cabled to you next week;

Pres. and Mrs. Carter. We know they probably will not be able to come, but didn't went them to hear about it from the staff and think we'd forgotten about them. Please handle as you think best; may be you need not bother him at all about this, if he already knows.

It was fan to work with you again and see everybody in exotic India!

Best,

Tim